

# Notebook

Nov. 18 - Nov. 29, 1930

W. J. Morse

U.S. Dept. of Agr.

China

Manchuria

Written up quest Korea



Chinchor, Manchuria,  
Nov. 18. 1930.  
Tuesday.

Mild and clear. Left at  
9 A.M. for Chinchor and  
went at once to the agr.  
Exp. Sta. where we met  
Mr. Sadao Nakatomi, the  
director.

The forage crop seed  
sent by the Office of  
Forage Crops has been  
received by Mr. Nakatomi.

We were taken to one  
of the laboratories where a  
force was working on  
peanut selections.  
Much work is being done  
by the station in the  
improvement of peanuts.  
The large selections  
have been found to

produce very thick  
shells.

The scions which are  
desired by Mr. Dorsett of  
certain varieties of pears,  
grapes, and apricots  
can be secured at any  
time now.

We were taken lunch  
at a Chinese Restaurant  
in the walled city of  
Chinchon with eight  
of the station men. We  
had about 30 different  
kinds of dishes.

Took the 3 P. M. bus and  
arrived at Dairen - 4, P. M.

Went to office and  
finished writing up  
introduction cards for  
seed received yesterday  
from Hsiungyaochung.



# Produce & Currency

## *Beans Further Stronger*

Owing to active bullish incentive, Future Beans by 13 sen. Cake also improved by 3.5-6 sen at a bound on account of lively buying sentiment. Oil alone stood unaltered.

21 mills were at work locally, putting 46,000 pieces of Bean Cake.

## *Silver Weaker*

At the report of the drop of Bar Silver, London, by a point to 16-11/16d., etc. local Silver was quoted somewhat weaker, closing at G.¥57.40.

Turnovers were quite meagre.

Shanghai Gold Bar, opening at Tls. 580, closed at Tls. 584.1.

### **PRODUCE**

Nov. 18. 1930

#### **Spot Deals**

|                                      | Opening | Closing |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| BEANS (Business : 90 carloads)       |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 6.00    | 6.12    |
| BEAN CAKE (Business : 22,000 pieces) |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 1.830   | 1.840   |
| BEAN OIL (Business : 2,000 cases)    |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 18.60   | 18.65   |

#### **Future Deals**

|                                       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| BEANS (Business : 483 carloads)       |       |       |
| Nov. delivery .....                   | 6.03  | 6.09  |
| Dec. " .....                          | 6.10  | 6.17  |
| Jan. " .....                          | 6.17  | 6.22  |
| Feb. " .....                          | 6.19  | 6.27  |
| Mar. " .....                          | 6.20  | 6.28  |
| BEAN CAKE (Business : 106,000 pieces) |       |       |
| Dec. 14 delivery ...                  | 1.820 | 1.860 |
| Jan. 14 " ...                         | 1.920 | 1.930 |
| Feb. 14 " ...                         | 1.910 | 1.950 |
| Mar. 14 " ...                         | 1.930 | 1.970 |
| Apr. 14 " ...                         |       |       |
| BEAN OIL (Business : 6,000 cases)     |       |       |
| Dec. 14 delivery ...                  | 19.45 | 18.45 |
| Jan. 14 " ...                         | 18.20 | 18.30 |
| Feb. 14 " ...                         | 18.20 | 18.20 |
| Mar. 14 " ...                         | 18.10 | 18.10 |

# *This Year's Cotton Crop Estimate*

## *In Kwantung Leased Territory*

The Kwantung Cotton Growers' Association estimates this year's raw cotton harvest in Kwantung Leased Territory to be 1,137,432 kin, meaning more or less falling-off from last year's figure. The per 300 "tsubo" maximum harvest is 80 kin on an average in Pulantien District.

| District      | Total<br>Crops | Cultiva-<br>tion Area     |                                |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
|               | "kin"          | in "cho" =<br>3,000 tsubo | Per 300 tsubo<br>harvest "kin" |
| Port Arthur   | 167,475        | 291                       | 58                             |
| Dairen .....  | 127,592        | 320                       | 39                             |
| Chinchou ...  | 382,682        | 498                       | 77                             |
| Pulantien ... | 402,038        | 504                       | 80                             |
| Pitzuwo ..... | 57,645         | 91                        | 63                             |
| Total .....   | 1,137,432      | 1,707                     | 67                             |



Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1930.  
Dairen-Manchuria.

Cool and cloudy.

In the morning went to the office and worked on motion picture spools writing up and packing up for shipment.

Wrote official correspondence. After lunch went to the motion picture laboratory of the S.M. Ry. to arrange for the winding of his spools of negatives of Zeiss Ikon film.

We have not been able to purchase any 100 foot spools of film. One of the photographic stores handles 400 foot spools of Eastman film but

had just sold out their  
last spool.

At the present time the  
S.M.Ry. has only trans-  
portation and storage  
scenes taken by the  
motion picture Dept.

After returning from  
the S.M.Ry. office, we  
worked on Manchuria  
soybean data.

Went to the office of the  
Military police for  
renewal permit for  
taking motion pictures  
and also to have some  
still pictures approved.  
We were advised that we  
could not obtain another  
renewal for motion  
pictures as they only issue  
two and this is our  
second.



# Produce & Currency

## *Produce Steadier*

At the news of stiffening tone from Harbin, Beans went up further by 4-7 sen. Cake, too, rose by 1-3 sen through active demand from South China. Oil also rose by 15-40 sen.

20 local mills were at work to-day, producing 40,000 pieces of Cake.

## *Silver Ficklish*

It remained, as a whole, ficklish, fluctuating within minor range. Opening at G.¥57.20, it closed at G.¥57.45.

Bar Silver, London, fell by  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 16-9/16d.

## NO MARKET TO-MORROW

To-morrow, the 20th, falling on the "Chifengchieh", a Chinese national holiday, Produce, Currency, & Merchandise Exchanges will be kept closed.

### PRODUCE

Nov. 19, 1930

#### Spot Deals

|                                      | Opening | Closing |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| BEANS (Business : 80 carloads)       |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 6.08    | 6.13    |
| BEAN CAKE (Business : 14,000 pieces) |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 1.855   | 1.865   |
| BEAN OIL (Business : 600 cases)      |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 18.75   | 18.75   |

#### Future Deals

|                                       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| BEANS (Business : 531 carloads)       |       |       |
| Nov. delivery .....                   | 6.11  | 6.12  |
| Dec. ,, .....                         | 6.17  | 6.15  |
| Jan. ,, .....                         | 6.20  | 6.22  |
| Feb. ,, .....                         | 6.30  | 6.28  |
| Mar. ,, .....                         | 6.30  | 6.30  |
| BEAN CAKE (Business : 140,000 pieces) |       |       |
| Dec. 14 delivery ...                  | 1.890 | 1.880 |
| Jan. 14 ,, ...                        | 1.930 | 1.945 |
| Feb. 14 ,, ...                        | 1.950 | 1.980 |
| Mar. 14 ,, ...                        | 1.960 | 1.980 |
| Apr. 14 ,, ...                        | 2.020 | 2.040 |
| BEAN OIL (Business : 14,500 cases)    |       |       |
| Dec. 14 delivery ...                  | 18.60 | 18.65 |
| Jan. 14 ,, ...                        | 18.40 | 18.55 |
| Feb. 14 ,, ...                        | 18.50 | 18.50 |
| Mar. 14 ,, ...                        | 18.40 | 18.50 |
| Apr. 14 ,, ...                        | 18.50 | 18.50 |

# ***Chinese Tenant-Farmers' Sad Lot***

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## **In North Manchuria**

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On the Harbin market, on the 28th ult., Beans came down to Notes \$1 in Harbin dollar notes equivalent to only G.¥0.46

Figuring the Bean harvest from 1 hsiang of land to be about 46 puds, and supposing that a Chinese farmer tills 10 hsiang of land, the farmer may realize something like Notes \$225 on 450 puds of Beans at 50 sen gold per pud.

This applies where the farmer tills his own land.

Now, in Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces, the land area under cultivation mostly belongs to either high Government officials or Army officers, or gentry who get half the crops from their tenant-farmers. In such case, the actual receipt for the farmer will be only Notes \$112.50 or G.¥54.50, leaving the hardworking farmer barely enough for a new cotton blouse and nothing at all for his family.

The lot of the Chinese farmers in North Manchuria, in which this year's Bean crops are estimated to be 10 or 15% larger than last year, must be a really hard one.



# *Taxes on Flour & Oil Mills*

## *In Heilungkiang Province*

The flour milling and Bean milling industries in Heilungkiang Province having long remained badly depressed as elsewhere, the Provincial Government, Tsitsihar has withdrawn the business tax laid on the mills by random allocation making them pay in the tax according to their respective monthly outputs. The standards of taxation follow:—

1st class mills putting out 4,000-5,000 puds a month, \$2,100 per annum; 2nd class mills putting out 3,000-4,000 puds, \$1,800; 3rd class mills putting out 2,000-3,000 puds \$1,500; 4th class mills putting out 1,500-2,000 puds \$1,200; 7th class mills putting out less than 500 puds, \$300.

At the same time, the war tax and the local surtax have both been withdrawn.

A foreign bean mill along the C. E. R. Line is required to pay the annual tax of \$300. The Chinese mills in the same Area are taxed at the same rate.

Under the old regime, the business tax was levied separately on the Oil and Bean Cake productions but none will be taxed on Oil in order to lighten the mill-owner's burden.

At present, flour is taxed at the rate of \$2.40 for 100 kin; Bean Oil at \$1.60; and Bean Cake at 11% of the Oil tax.



# LIVE-STOCK IN JAPAN & SOURCE OF FEED SUPPLY

By Prof. Dr. R. IWASUMI

Of Agriculture College of Tokyo  
Imperial University

*(Continued from Monday)*

In foreign countries, too, it may be said that, among live-stock foods, the production of milk is receiving concentrated attention.

This does not come so much from the necessity of milk itself as an item of diet as the simple, easy, and most economical way of getting it out of the live stock.

However, whatever propaganda campaign in recommendation of milk may be carried on, the demand therefor among the people will not always respond with equal enthusiasm. But the annual consumption permits of being accelerated, though at a moderate pace, through education and encouragement. Seeing that the increase rate in the past is 3% annually, we might hope to double it up to 6%. In such case, twice as many milch cows as at present will be required. In other words, whilst 350,000 head milch cows will suffice for the present, our wish is to raise the number to some 600,000 head.

This last mentioned figure is considered not at all exaggerating.

The figures for the live-stock in our mind are 600,000 head of milch cows and 2,500,000 head more cattle for labour, and 3,300,000 hogs, besides 80,000,000 full-grown fowl.

To estimate the supply data; when such figures have been attained, the per capita portion of 1.5 "sho" (being 15/1000 koku) that has obtained up to the present, will be raised to 6.5 "sho", even which latter figure will pale by the side of 1 "koku" or 2 "koku" of milk per capita in the West.

As to meat, the present 4 kin per capita portion will rise to 8.8 kin, while 40 eggs per capita at present will go up to 120.

On the other hand, the marine products may be expected to be approximately doubled over the present figure, and in such case, the animal albumen in Japanese diet will rise up to 26% of the entire albumen contents, introducing a marked improvement in the people's nutrition.

It would not do for us to sit tight and look on to attain the standard figures above mentioned.

Various means must be adopted. The most effective incentive for increased production is a rise in demand, and on this account, the increase of demand must be encompassed by all means.

However, in taking up the above national plan, the supply of feed for the live-stock including poultry must first be put on a dependable footing. After all has been said, the key to the increase of live-stock products is adequate supply of feed.

We shall now consider if feed-supply will not fail us.

Passing on to the subject of feed, we might divide it into coarse feed and rich feed.

Coarse feed consists of varied kinds of odds and ends and, while far from rich in nutrition, it is none-the-less indispensable to the domestic cattle and poultry. Further, it is unsuited to be bought in a large quantity from elsewhere.

On this account, we must be prepared to supply our own coarse feed. In managing a live-stock farm, how many head of domestic cattle to be raised may be decided by a rough estimate of coarse feed available. In other words, the number of domestic cattle is, in a sense, restricted by the amount of coarse feed obtainable.

Therefore, in studying the live-stock assets of any country, the first thing to be looked into is what the maximum supply of coarse feed is.

*(To be Continued)*



## ***What Made Yesterday's Local Market Lively***

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As bulletined in our yesterday's issue, the local Produce Market opened yesterday morning exuberant of bullish spirit.

Beans and Bean Cake especially took a high jump, dragging Bean Oil and kaoliang after them. With Beans, the news of more or less animation of the European market, together with the margin business by the South China clients, that was taken up vigorously, made their effects to be felt electrically on the local market.





Thursday, November 20, 1930  
Dairen, Manchuria.

Cold and cloudy. In the morning went to the office and worked on motion picture films and checked up data on ray beams in Manchuria. After lunch went to the motion picture lot of S.M. Ry. where we met Mr. Akutagawa. He advised that he had 1735 feet of motion pictures of ray beam storage and shipping scenes taken at Ando, Mungo, Harbin and Changchung. In talking with S.M. Ry. official

officials he said that  
we could purchase this  
film at 5 sen per foot  
or possibly if the Dept.  
of Agr. made the request  
the film would be  
furnished free. Mr.  
Akutagawa stated if  
we desired to have  
positives made of the  
films taken in  
Manchuria he would  
be glad to do it at  
the cost of the positive  
film which sells for  
2.9 sen per foot in  
Dairen.

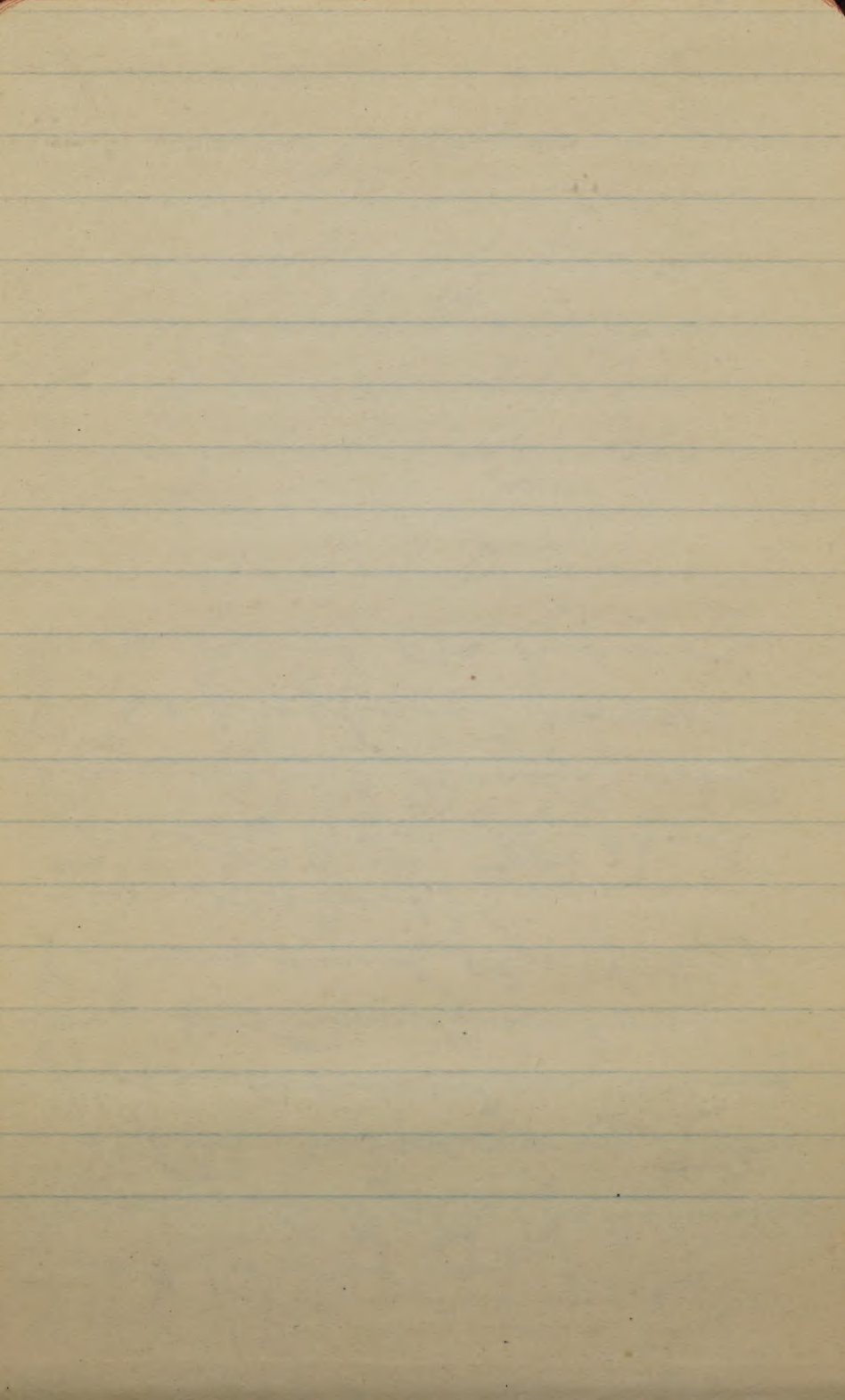
In September Mr.  
Akutagawa with his  
assistant took 700  
cut of movies in the



under concession  
of the S.M. Ry. in the  
Great Khinghan Mtn.  
region of North Manchuria.

After returning to the  
Office, worked on writing  
up motion picture  
films and clicking  
up scenes.

Wrote Dorsett and  
also sent him all  
of the packing boxes  
we have on hand





Friday, Nov. 21, 1930.

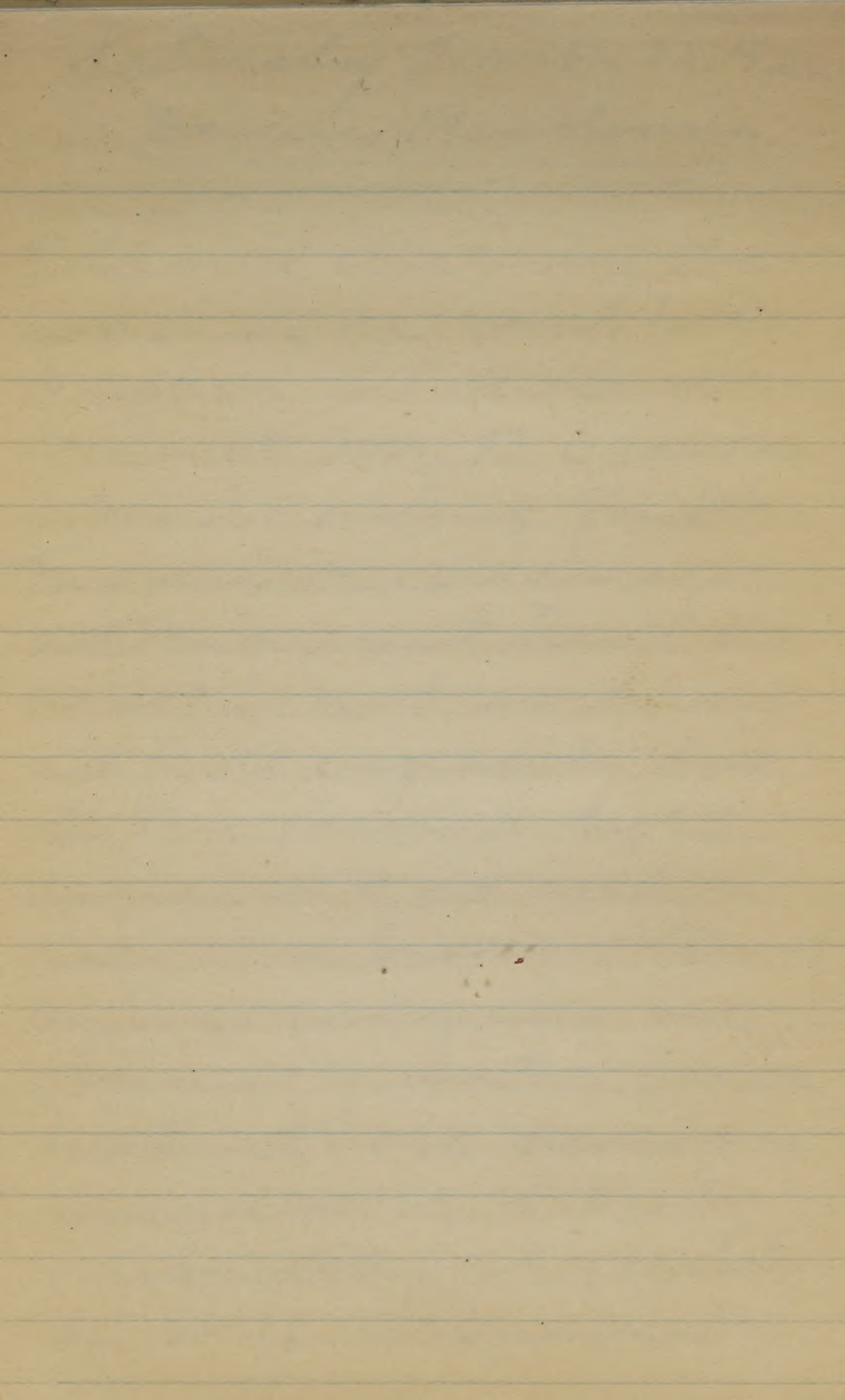
Dairen, Manchuria.

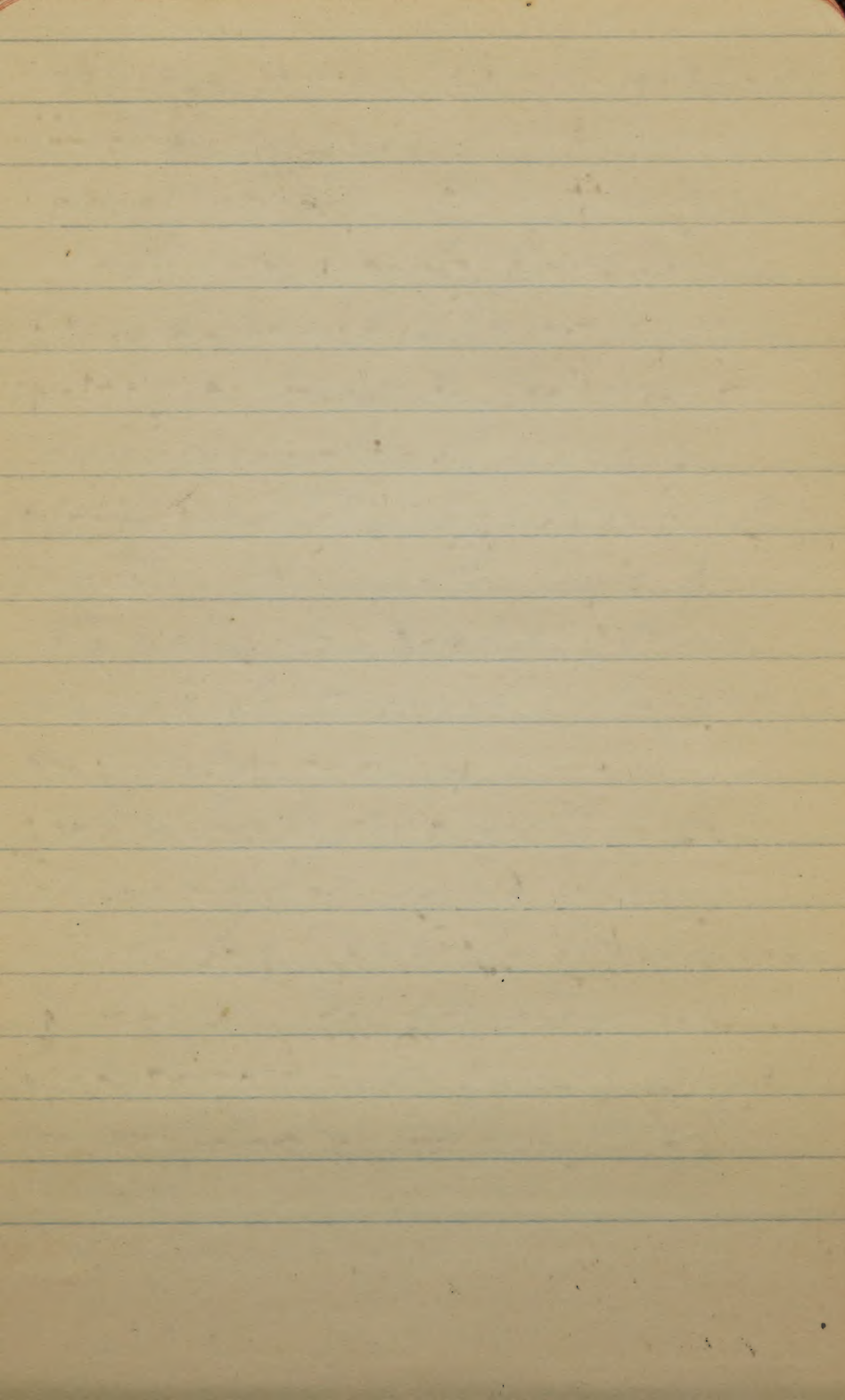
Cold and cloudy, but  
the morning worked  
with Sengstacke on  
motion picture films.  
After lunch went to  
the motion picture  
laboratory to see some  
motion picture films  
of Mongolian market  
days in North Manchuria.  
These days are held  
in September. The  
Mongolians bring sheep,  
goats and cattle to  
trade with Chinese  
and Russians for  
food products and  
other necessities.  
The horses are

Some excellent scenes  
of the region between  
the rivers. There were  
vast areas of pasture  
land and also more  
or less desert land.  
Thousands of sheep  
and cattle are brought  
by the Mongolians for  
trade or sale. This  
market occurs only once  
a year.

We took some of our  
films of the Guss Ekov  
and the Gaiest Companies  
to have Mr. Akutagawa  
look them over and he  
thought the films very  
good.









Saturday November 22, 1930.  
Dairen, Manchuria

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Cold and clear. In the morning we went to the Nisshin Oil Mills where we met Mr. M. Ogawa who is acting for Mr. Furusawa, manager. At the present time the mill is not working at full capacity due to the present light demand of oil and oil cake. The beans obtained by this company are obtained from the Ando District. All beans are inspected by S. M. Ry. inspectors at points of large shipments.

along the Chinese E. Ry.  
in North Manchuria.  
Chinese farmers as  
well as merchants  
have a practice of  
placing sand or dirt  
in the bags of beans.  
Beans going over the  
C. E. Ry. to Vladivostok  
are not inspected  
and this has led to  
many complaints  
from European  
countries who obtain  
beans at the port  
of Vladivostok. It is  
said that some  
Chinese make a  
regular business of  
selling dirt and mud  
to farmers and



grain merchants to  
mix in the bags  
of beans.

At the present time  
the oil mills are  
paying ¥ 3.50 per picul  
(133  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs) for beans,  
which at the present  
rate of exchange is  
1.3 cents per pound  
or 78 cents per bushel.

Mr. Ogawa states  
that in spite of the  
heavy U. S. Tariff, con-  
siderable soy bean  
oil is being shipped  
to the United States.  
Cake at the present  
time is selling for  
\$30 per ton.

However, a movement  
has been started

with the oil mills  
in Dairies to reduce  
this tariff. Mixed  
feeds can be shipped  
into the U.S. under the  
new tariff at 10 %  
ad valorem duty.  
The oil mills grate  
the cake into a meal  
and add a small  
amount of corn meal  
or ground corn thus  
classifying it as  
a mixed feed. This  
mixed feed is slightly  
cheaper than the soy-  
oil meal and at the  
same time cuts the  
duty 7 <sup>8</sup>/<sub>16</sub> per ton to  
about \$3 per ton.

Soy-bean oil cake  
can be hauled



directly from the  
oil mills in Canada  
by firms in the U.S.  
without dealing thru  
U.S. importing firms.  
The oil cakes pass thru  
the S. M. Ry. storage  
yards and wharves  
and are therefore  
inspected before being  
shipped.

The Russian Oil Mills  
are handling at the  
present only oblong  
cakes about 1 in. thick,  
and X inches.

Mr. Ugarov advised  
that he would send  
us three of these cakes  
for our exhibit.

After leaving the  
oil mills we went

To The S. M. Storage  
yards and went  
thru the soy bean  
oil cake warehouses.  
These are becoming  
quite well filled up  
now. Also considerable  
quantities of cake  
are being shipped  
out. The cakes are  
loaded on flat cars  
at the oil cake ware-  
houses and then  
the cars are shifted  
to wharf warehouse  
where the cakes are  
loaded on the freighter.

Several pictures  
were taken of the  
loading of the cars  
with a large force



of coolies the cars  
are quickly loaded.  
The coolies carry any  
where from 2-16 oil  
cakes on their shoulders.

We got in touch  
with Mr. Yoshida,  
Manager of the Mitsun-  
bishi Oil Mills regard-  
ing round soy bean  
oil cakes and he said  
he would furnish us  
any time trimmed  
and untrimmed cakes.  
The Mitsubishi Mills  
are working on full  
time at present and  
shipping more or less  
oil meal to the U.S.  
Last Monday, they  
are shipping by the  
S.S. 100 tons of

oil meal to Seattle.



Sunday - November 23, 1930.  
Sairen, Manchuria.

It is estimated that about 13,000,000 cho (cho = 2.45 acres) of land are now under cultivation and that an area of about 12,000,000 cho still remains uncultivated. The density of population in Manchuria average 61 persons per sq. mile, as compared with the 390 per sq. mile in Japan proper and 201 in Chosen.

As regards the possible annual production of the principal products, figures are given as follows:

Koku = 4,9629 bus.  
Millet — 28,000,000 Koku  
Soybeans — 37,000,000 "

Kaohsiang - 36,000,000 koken  
 Wheat - 11,000,000 "  
 Others - 21,000,000 "  
 Total - 133,000,000 "

If there, it is estimated  
 that 59,000,000 koken of  
 foodstuffs, 20,000,000 koken  
 of cattle feed and 7,000,000  
 koken of seeds will be con-  
 sumed within the Territory  
 while the remaining  
 60,000,000 koken of products  
 can be exported.

Within Territory.

1928 - Productions

|           | Cho.   | Koken   |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Corn      | 81,399 | 842,363 |
| Kaohsiang | 21,485 | 214,142 |
| Milled    | 16,146 | 128,087 |
| Barley    | 316    | 1,962   |
| Wheat     | 1,446  | 6,585   |
| Buckwheat | 775    | 5,200   |



|             |          |                 |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| Soybeans    | - 18,333 | - 127,471       |
| Green beans | - 9,168  | - 47,649        |
| Black beans | - 1,107  | - 9,635         |
| Kidney "    | 727      | - 6,977         |
| Peanuts     | - 34,238 | - 1,023,174     |
| Rice-paddy  | - 556    | 8,077           |
| Rice-land   | - 295    | 2,568           |
| Others      | - 5,151  | 49,723          |
| Cotton      | 1,600    | = 1,100,000 Km. |

## North Manchuria.

North Manchuria is considered as comprising Heilungkiang, Kirin and Barga with a total area 964,200 sq. kilometers, a population of 14,510,000 and a density of population amounting to 15 per sq. Km. The economic districts served by the C. E. Ry. are eight, consisting of Barga, Tsihar, Anda, Harbin,



Lower Sengari, Patane,  
Southern and Eastern  
districts, representing an  
area of 692,000 sq. km.  
a population of 10,330,000  
and a density of population  
of 14.9 per sq. km. or 72 %.

The cultivable area in  
the above districts is esti-  
mated at 53,650,000  
hectares of which, in 1925,  
the cultivated area was  
7,484,000 hectares and in  
1929, 8,848,000, or an  
increase in 4 yrs. of  
1,400,000 hectares. Last  
year 1929, this area was  
under the following cereals  
in the following proportions

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Wheat        | 1,062,000 |
| Yellow beans | 2,868,000 |
| Other beans  | 299,000   |

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Kaoliang       | 1,312,000      |
| Italian millet | 1,412,000      |
| Other millet   | 380,000        |
| Corn           | 641,000        |
| Other cereals  | <u>874,000</u> |
| Total          | 8,848,000      |

The 1928-1929 crop amounted to 11,150,000 metric tons of all kinds of cereals, of which 3,165,000 were exported, and the balance of 7,985,000 used by the growers for seed, food, fodder, reserves and for consumption in North Manchuria outside the mural districts.

Last year's harvest of soy beans was not absorbed by the world as quickly as in former years, and as indicative of the present



situation, 120,000 tons of last year's (1929) have accumulated in the eighth district of Harbin while this year's production is just about due to commence arriving.

The falling off of the world demand is attributed to three causes, a smaller demand from Europe, the fact that Britain and America are growing beans on an increasing scale and the adulteration of the crop for export by the Chinese.

The decreased demand from Europe, is reported to be in the first place due to a milder winter, enabling the cattle to



roam at pasture instead  
of being confined in their  
stalls where they would  
have to eat bean cake.

The consequently reduced  
demand for this commodity  
reacted on the oil millers  
who look to the bean cake,  
despite the fact that it is  
a by-product, as providing  
a very important return  
on their original investment  
in beans.

In addition to this,  
it is alleged that some  
where between the farmer  
and the miller, the beans  
undergo a very considerable  
amount of adulteration.  
Many complaints have  
been received from abroad  
of consignments con-

taining 12-18 percent of moisture. In other cases weight has been added by means of sand and gravel, while in others it is said that small stones, also for the purpose of making up weight have been added by someone or other.

On this point the experience of the C. & P. Ry. with reference to the storage of beans has a particularly significant bearing. In 1929, 669,816 tons were declared for storage, 498,859 tons were accepted and 170,957 tons, or about 25 % were rejected for



The following reasons:

|                                  | <u>Tons</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Short weight                     | 23,407      |
| Admixture of earth               | 49,055      |
| Inferior quality-beans           | 7,455       |
| " " -bags                        | 1,581       |
| Absence of labels                | 2,592       |
| Moisture                         | 46,132      |
| Not submitted<br>for examination | 33,050      |
| Keifed grades                    | 448         |

It will be noticed that  
over half of the rejections  
were on account of  
moisture and the ad-  
mixture of earth.

In the present absence  
of any means of checking  
the quality of the crops,  
it is difficult to trace  
the source of the adul-  
teration to any of the



many hands through which the beans go, but the practice has been sufficient to draw many strong protests from Europe, which have been brought to the attention of Prussian authorities, that this latter will realize the seriousness to the trade as a whole of the adoption of these practices, is evidenced by one suggestion which was made that regulation should be issued making it a capital offence to indulge in the practice of adulteration. This, it is reported, was promptly vetoed by

Marshal Cha Heneh Lang  
as too barbarous a  
measure, another school  
of thought advised the  
establishment of inspection  
Bureaux. But this, it is  
stated, the young Marshal  
does not find acceptable,  
because it opens an-  
other for that very kind  
of squeeze which he is  
so desirous to stop.

Meanwhile the U. S. is  
already devoting con-  
siderable area to the  
growing of beans, and  
Britain is experimenting  
in some of her colonies,  
so that unless the  
Manchurians mend  
their ways, their bean  
trade is likely to  
follow the path of



Tea and silk.

### Oil Possibilities

From a domestic point of view, it is interesting to note that there are no fewer than 70 oil mills in North Manchuria of which 50 are in Harbin. This industry holding premier place in the list of 23 different industries maintained in the railway area.

The recorded production of approximately half a million tons of oil is regarded as far below maximum possibilities due in main to general conditions of production and sale.

## Cattle

Much has been written about the cattle rearing in North Manchuria and some years ago a visitor to that area spoke of Harbin as the possible Chicago of the Far East. The huge rolling plains, growing nothing at present save fodder of which the Chinese cut just as much as they wish, leaving the balance to rot, could supply feed for many times the number of animals kept at present, though considering the population the following figures would indicate that cattle rearers are doing by no means badly.



though there is plenty  
of room for extensions,  
Large horned cattle 866,800  
Horses 1,816,600  
Pigs 3,257,700  
Sheep 2,144,200  
(Head)

Approximately four  
head of cattle for five  
inhabitants is by no  
means bad but as the  
underdeveloped spaces of  
Manchuria come to be  
more thickly populated  
it is anticipated these  
figures will rise even  
quicker in the future  
than they have in the  
past.

## Chosen.

Chosen is essentially an agricultural country, 80 % of the entire population being in agrarian pursuits of one kind or another. A mountainous country, like Japan, with few wide plains, there is yet enough arable land not only to feed the people but to permit export of a good part of its produce. The total amount of arable land in Chosen is about 4,690,000 chobu (1 chobu = 2.45 acres) or over 25 % of the entire area, giving an average



per farmer of about  
1.70 cho bu. In the southern  
half of the country the  
area of paddy fields  
equals that of dry fields  
while in the northern  
half the area of uplands  
to that of paddy fields  
is 5 to 1. Though the  
area of uncultivated land  
is not thoroughly ascert-  
ained, those alongside  
rivers are estimated at  
about 74000 cho bu, those  
along the beach at about  
207,000 cho bu and those  
on the lower slopes of the  
mountains at about  
800,000 cho bu. Most  
of these lands are state-  
owned

## Soy Beans.

The soy bean ranks next to rice in importance as an article of export, though owing to reckless methods of preparation, such as drying and assorting (also storage), the bean was at one time unable to gain any extensive outside market but it is now in high esteem in the home market. Through the adoption of measures for thorough improvement in quality, the destination of its export is mostly Japan, as in the case of rice. Where it is used not only for food but also



for chemical purposes.  
In 1923, the area under  
beans was over 805,000  
chobu producing  
4,460,000 koku, while  
exports reached  
1,280,000 koku valued at  
24,760,000 yen, representing  
an increase of six-fold  
in area, seven-fold in  
yield and two and  
four times in volume  
and value of export,  
as compared with  
the year 1910,

annual crop mounted  
to 4,740,000 koku and  
the exports 1,450,000  
koku, an increase of  
60 per cent in crop and  
250 % in exports.

When compared with  
the figures for 1910

### Cotton

Cotton has been cultivated  
in China from very  
early times, yet until  
quite recently the pro-  
duction was barely enough  
to cover domestic needs.  
In 1906 a cotton plan-  
tation was started in  
Mokpo to carry on the  
tentative cultivation of  
American cotton, the  
superiority of this over  
the native species being  
fully demonstrated,  
cultivation was  
assiduously encouraged  
in the South. As the  
result, the crop reached



about 160,000,000 kin  
in 1927, as compared  
with 20,000,000 kin  
in 1910. The 1927 exports  
of ginned cotton was  
8,000,000 kin as against  
1,200,000 kin for the  
year of annexation.

### Agricultural Production

Agriculture in Chosen  
has of late developed  
so appreciably that the  
total value of the crops  
in 1927 amounted to  
1,700,000,000 yen of which  
358,000,000 yen is worth  
was reported, mostly to  
Japan, forming 70% of  
the total export trade, as  
in most other countries

by far the largest part  
of the arable land is  
devoted to the growing  
of grain and pulses of  
which the principal are  
rice, barley, wheat soy-  
beans and millet.

Rice is the most important  
of all agricultural products.  
Its annual production  
after having provided for  
all domestic needs,  
furnishes the largest as  
well as an ever-growing  
item in the export trade.  
In 1910 the area of rice  
fields amounted to  
1,350,000 chobu, yielding  
10,400,000 koku rising  
to 1,550,000 chobu and  
yielding 15,170,000 koku  
in 1923.



Barley and wheat are chiefly cultivated for home consumption. They are all autumn grown and in the southern provinces where irrigation works are common, are often raised in the paddy fields after the rice is harvested. As the result of encouraging their cultivation, coupled with improvement in the use of economical fertilizers and prevention of the presence of noxious insects, the area, thus made to yield two staple crops a year, increased from 126,900

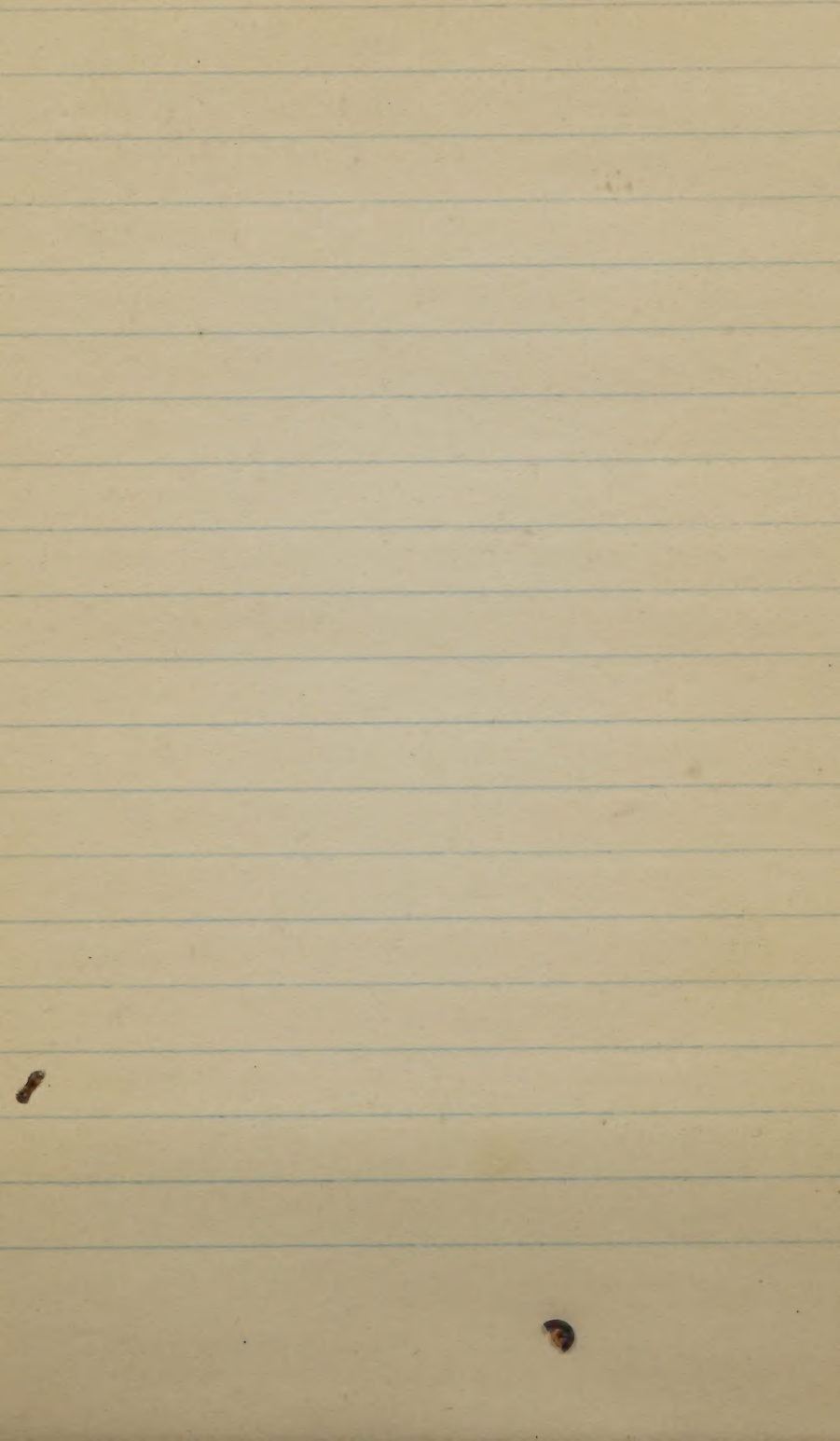
Choban in 1912 to  
250,000 choban in 1923,  
Furthermore, taking  
the country as a whole,  
the area under both  
grew from 857,000  
choban, producing a  
total crop of 6,200,000  
koku in 1910 to  
1,224,500 choban  
yielding 8,050,000 koku  
in 1923. In 1927, the  
yield reached about  
9,100,000 koku, a 50%  
increase from 1910.











Monday - November 24, 1920.  
Dairen - Manchuria.

Cold and clear. In the morning went to the Dairen Wharves and storage yards. Many oil mill wagons were busy unloading oil cakes at the oil cake storage houses.

Very little was being done in shipping bean or bean products. At one wharf we found rather a large quantity of soy bean oil in large oil paper lined baskets ready for shipment to Chinese ports.

Called at the Consulate in the morning and found a bundle of



sample of soy bean seed  
from Mr. Noboru Tajima,  
Agr. Engineer of the Kosai  
Co. Agr. Society, Kosai,  
Chosen. The package con-  
tained 18 named  
native varieties collected  
from Korean farmers  
by Mr. Tajima. The series  
represents a very  
interesting collection  
ranging from very small  
(some seed as small as  
mung beans) to rather  
large seed. In the collection  
there were only 3 or 4  
yellow seeded sorts the  
remainder being black,  
brown, green and  
bicolored (black & brown),  
after returning from

the. wharf pictures  
were developed. Scenes  
showed transportation of  
sawdust oil in oil paper  
lined baskets.

## Produce & Currency

### Beans Steadier

Future Beans moved up by 3-4 sen, and Spots, too, were rated a shade stronger. Cake fell by 1 sen or so, while Oil remained almost unaltered.

21 mills were at work to-day, producing 43,000 pieces of Cake.

### Silver Normal

No noticeable change was registered this morning, the rate closing at G.¥57.05 for Nov. 28 delivery and G.¥57.15 for Dec. 13.

Turnovers were, however, comparatively large.

Bar Silver, London, stood the same at 16<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d.

Shanghai Gold Bar, opening at Tls. 587.2, closed the same.

#### PRODUCE

Nov. 24, 1930

#### Spot Deals

|                                      | Opening | Closing |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| BEANS (Business : 90 carloads)       |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 6.20    | 6.24    |
| BEAN CAKE (Business : 30,000 pieces) |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 1.885   | 1.875   |
| BEAN OIL (Business : 600 cases)      |         |         |
| Silver Yen .....                     | 19.20   | 19.20   |

#### Future Deals

|                                      |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| BEANS (Business : 395 carloads)      |       |       |
| Nov. delivery .....                  | 6.17  | 6.23  |
| Dec. ,, .....                        | 6.21  | 6.26  |
| Jan. ,, .....                        | 6.25  | 6.28  |
| Feb. ,, .....                        | 6.31  | 6.35  |
| Mar. ,, .....                        | 3.38  | 6.36  |
| BEAN CAKE (Business : 42,000 pieces) |       |       |
| Dec. 14 delivery ...                 | 1.885 | 1.890 |
| Jan. 14 ,, ...                       | 1.915 | 1.920 |
| Feb. 14 ,, ...                       | 1.960 | 1.950 |
| Mar. 14 ,, ...                       | 1.980 | 1.970 |
| Apr. 14 ,, ...                       | 2.030 | 2.030 |
| BEAN OIL (Business : 1,500 cases)    |       |       |
| Dec. 14 delivery ...                 | 18.85 | 18.85 |
| Jan. 14 ,, ...                       | 18.70 | 18.70 |
| Feb. 14 ,, ...                       |       |       |
| Mar. 14 ,, ...                       |       |       |
| Apr. 14 ,, ...                       | 18.60 | 18.60 |



Monday, November 24, 1930

## LIVE-STOCK IN JAPAN & SOURCE OF FEED SUPPLY

By Prof. Dr. R. IWASUMI

Of Agriculture College of Tokyo  
Imperial University

*(Continued from last Friday)*

Of course, no like provision can be expected of everywhere else in Japan. But granting that each milch-cow gets 150 tsubo of field set apart for green feed, 5,000 "cho" (1 cho being 3,000 tsubo) will answer for, say, 100,000 head of milch-cows in all the country.

If, by doing this, the crops of the other 3,000,000 "cho" of field could be increased at all, the trespass upon the field area of between 5,000-10,000 "cho" might be easily put up with, particularly when we know that the green feed obtainable from the above makes the most excellent feed.

All things taken into consideration, in connection with the proposed expansion of the live-stock assets of Japan, we might rest assured that Japan can supply her own wants in the matter of coarse feed.

This rough estimate applies to when the live-stock comprising cattle and horses, plus hogs added up to by one-third of their present number, altogether 3,200,000 head of them in all the country have been increased to 5,800,000 head including additionally 100,000 head merino sheep.

Next, taking the question of rich feed, investigation was often made in Japan as to what amount of cereals is consumed for human food and how much for cattle-feed, but up to 1928, there was hardly any reliable figure given as the grand total amount of rich feed.

By rich feed is meant sometimes the turning of waste matter to good account. At other times, it is administered in the form of cereals. In a fashion, a portion of human food is laid aside for the live-stock.

If the increased production of human food is made up of agricultural produce, the humans will find more to spare for the live-stock.

Already, more or less rich feed was being imported from Manchuria and the South Seas, and even Manchurian Bean Cake imported into Japan proper merely as fertilizer might be expected to be used as live-stock feed in an increasing amount by degrees. So if the domestic supply of rich feed was found short, the shortage might be met with an import from Manchuria.

Such being the case, adequate self-supply of rich feed could not be depended upon as in the case of coarse feed. Yet the Japanese might look to Manchuria for a supply when needed.

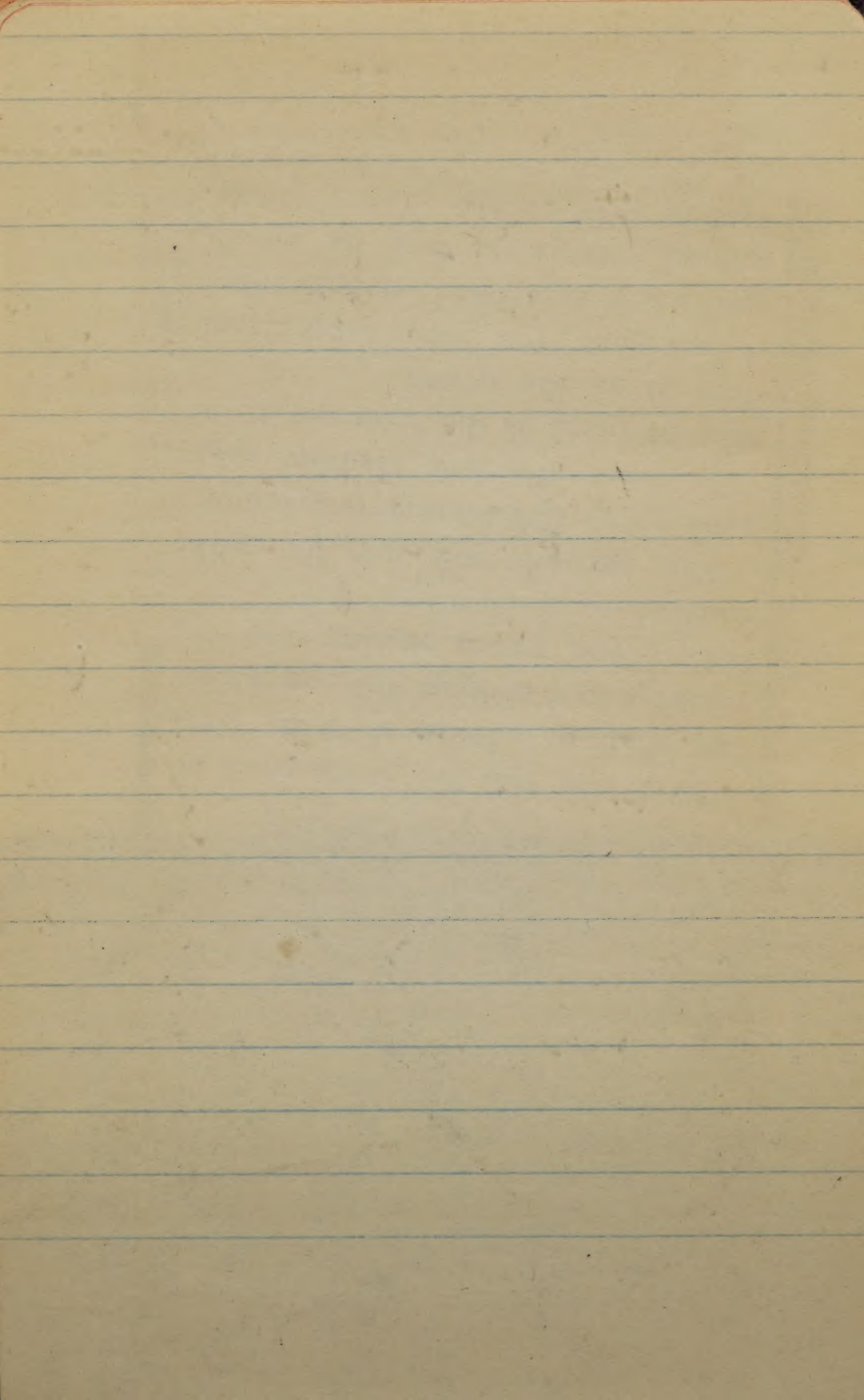
Our calculations were formed upon such basis, and, while deluded into a sense of doggedness, still, we could not get rid of a few ambiguities on the subject.

At the Agriculture Conference held in April, 1929, we called upon the fellow-experts at large to publish reports of their researches on the subject: "Supply of feed for increasing Live-Stock in Japan. "At that opportunity, the results of investigations from a standpoint of coarse feed, by-products, or rich feed were submitted for our reference, and from them we became half assured of the existence of ample supply of live-stock feed.

*(To be Continued)*









Tuesday - November 25, 1930  
Dairen - Manchuria

Invoice ————— \$100.

On the 9 A.M. - bus from  
Chinchon we received  
the following cuttings from  
Mr. S. Nakatani of the  
Kwangtung Government  
Esper Ha. Chinchon (Kinsu)  
1. Kouri or Beninashi (Red pear).  
2. Auri or Kamonashi (Duckbeak pear).  
3. Shinri (Apricot).  
4. Dairibai (Apricot).  
5. Bakuri (Apricot).  
6. Daisankori (Apricot).  
7. Murasaki (Grape).  
8. Yenshin (Grape).  
9. Hakkeishin (Grape).  
10. Gejunai (Grape).  
11. Shidenso (Grape).

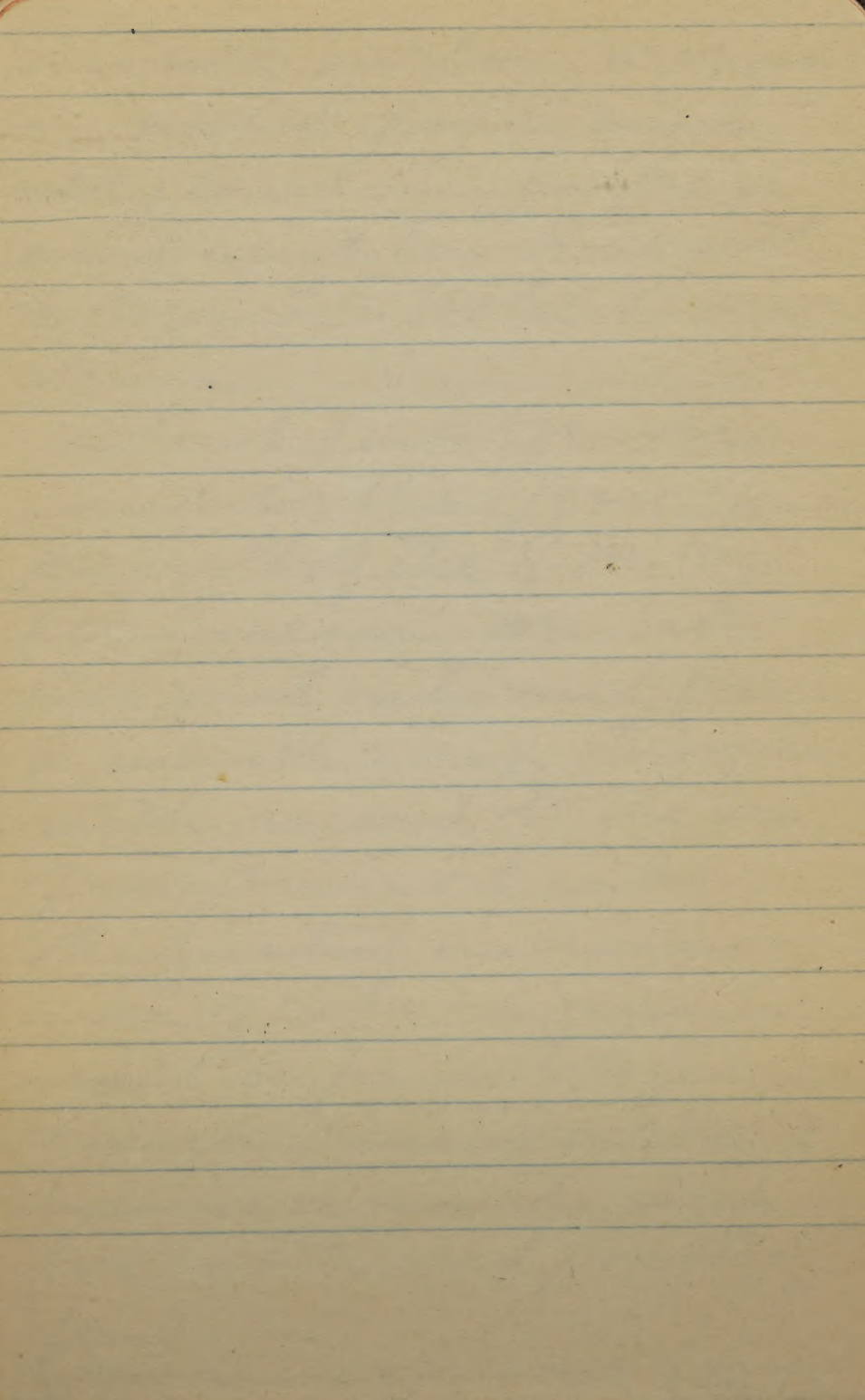
The cuttings were put

in wet burlap, wrapped  
in waxed paper and  
all placed in package  
and sent to P. H. Dorseth,  
% Wagon-Like Hotel, Peking,  
China.

About 10. P.M. we  
went to the office of  
Mr. Sato of the S. M. Ry.  
Agr. Bureau. Mr. Sato  
has just returned from  
a month's trip to Japan  
with regard to the use  
of soybean oil cake.  
The greatest increase in  
use of cake in Japan  
will be for fertilizer.  
Though there is a slight  
increase in its use  
for cattle and poultry  
feed.



Repairing trunk \$4.50,





Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1930  
En Route-Dairen to Kungchuling  
Manchuria

Cool and clear. Rather  
foggy in the morning.

Left at 9 A.M.

Left Dairen 9 A.M.

Arr. Kungchuling 7.28 P.M.

Ry. Dairen - Kungchuling (2)

Ry. " " "

Taxi - Hotel - Station .50

Luggage - customs .25

Luggage Kungchuling .25

From Chinchow  
northward to Mukden  
it was noted that most  
of the fields had been  
fully plowed after crop  
harvest.

Near Kaijiao snow  
was noted and from  
there to Kungchuling

the fall of snow had  
been heavier. The next  
Prof. Matsumura of  
the S.M. Ry. Agr. Bureau  
on his way to the  
Soybean and Fair at  
Kungchuling. He ex-  
plained the soybean  
work at the Kungchuling  
station. The first distribution  
of an improved variety  
to Chinese farmers  
along the S.M. Ry. lines  
was made about 6  
years ago. The farmers  
were advised against  
taking the samples  
of seed by Chinese  
Gothic and soldiers  
as they stated if land  
was planted to these



beans not would become  
Japanese property.  
However, this present  
year, more than  
600,000 bushels of <sup>red</sup> ~~white~~  
the improved variety  
which produces a fair  
above Kanjiao to  
Changchun. This seed  
brings about 25 sen  
more per 100 lb. than  
seed of the native varieties.

Every year in Nov. or  
December, a soybean  
seed fair is held at  
Kungchun. For the  
growing of improved  
strains put by the  
station.



Thursday - November 27, 1930  
Kingchuling - Manchuria

According to Prof.  
Matsushima, the ordinary  
farm coolie receives 35  
sen (Japanese) per day  
while those coolies more  
skilled in farm labor  
receive 40 sen per day.  
If labor should rise to  
50 sen per day, it  
would pay the farmer  
to use machinery in  
harvesting soybeans.  
In the

Shortly after 9 A.M.  
we went to the exp. sta.  
where we met Dr.  
Nakatomie and Mr.  
Muraokoshi. The first  
went to the exhibit



Building where there  
were 1270 samples of  
suyfun seed on exhibit.  
Each sample of about 3  
quarts was in a wooden  
box with a glass front  
and a sliding cover  
at back. The boxes were  
about  $10 \times 6 \times 4$ , and  
stained black.

The 1270 samples represented  
selected seed of the Kungchuling  
variety (developed by the station)  
from 1270 farmers in the  
Changchung, Kungchuling  
and Ssuipingkan Districts.  
Over 400 prizes were  
awarded consisting of 1<sup>st</sup>,  
2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>. Certificates  
were awarded for each prize  
and for winners of the  
above classes. Banners,

douls and dishes were given. The seed was judged much on the basis used at the fairs in the U.S. Samples scoring between 90-100 were given 1<sup>st</sup>, 80-90-2<sup>nd</sup>, 70-80, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 60-70, 4<sup>th</sup>. Many 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> prizes were awarded each district.

At the morning session of the fair speeches were made by Director Nakotomi, Prof. Matsushima and then the prizes were awarded. There were over 400 farmers present - all those winning prizes. At noon the S. M. Ry served a Chinese dinner to the farmers in one of the buildings. The lunch consisted of soup, rice, various kinds of meat & vegetable dishes, and cost about

60 sen per person.

Exhibits of the various activities of the Exper. Sta. were shown in various buildings. In the animal husbandry division, there was an outside exhibit of sheep, horses, cows, hogs and poultry showing the improving of native breeds by crossing with imported stock mostly from America.

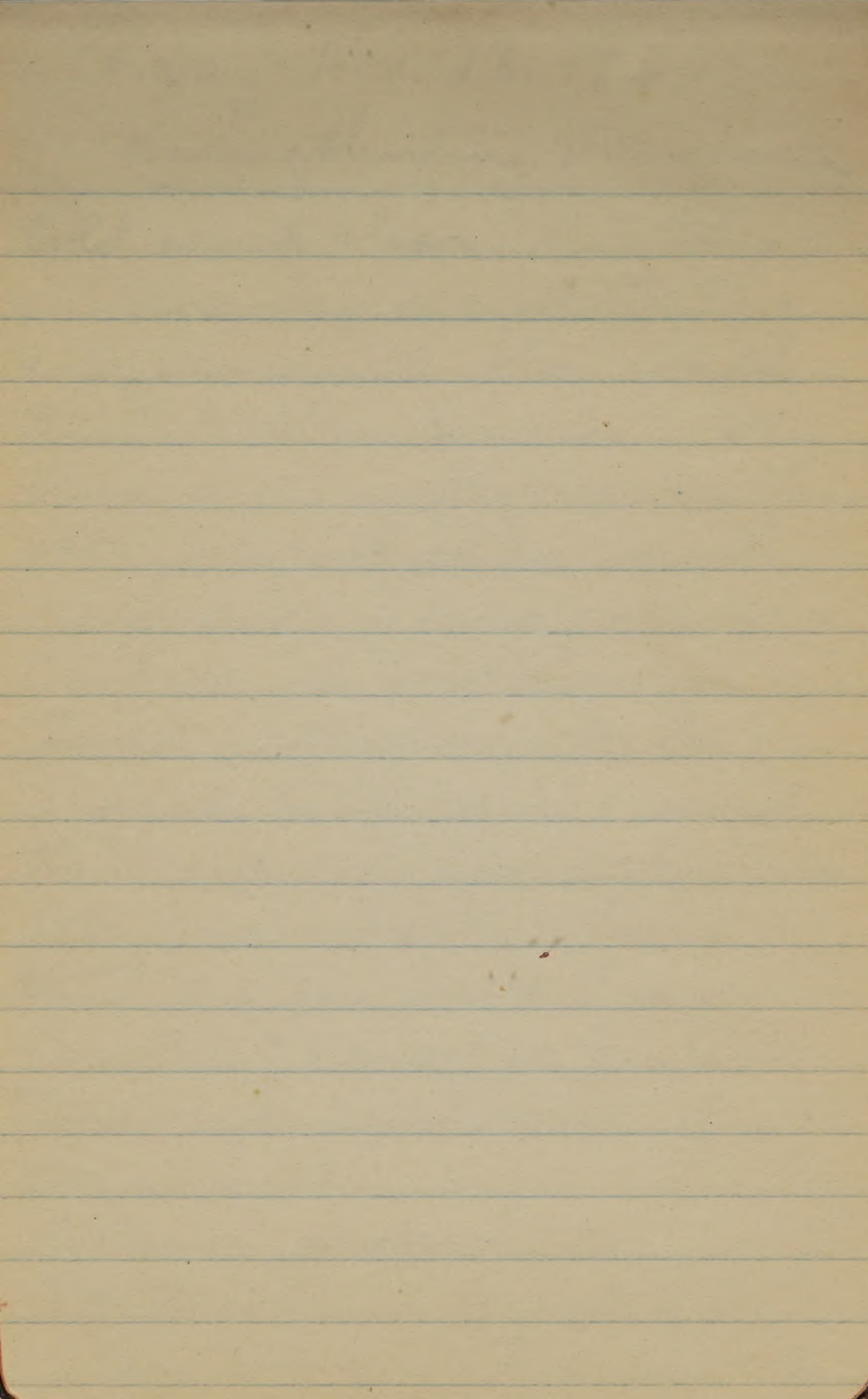
The S. M. Ry. distributes in the Kingchuling, Chang-chung, and Ssuipingkat districts about 3,000 tokens of improved varieties per year or about 15,000 bushels through its head men to farmers, at the various places



associations of farmers  
are formed and members  
receive the seed. Seed  
distribution of improved  
Kuangchuking was begun  
6 years ago and at the  
present about 3,000,000  
bushels of seed of this variety  
are produced.

In the animal exhibit  
one of the interesting exhibits  
was the "Tah Ku Chi"  
breed of chickens native  
to the Kuangtung territory.  
It is a very large breed  
with large bones; the male  
weighing about 12 pounds  
and the female 9 pounds.  
The hen produces very  
large eggs about 4 to a  
pound. When first secured  
the hens averaged about

80 eggs per year but with  
selection are now producing  
200 eggs per year. The strain  
breeds true but is apparently  
made up of the crossing  
of a large number of  
Chinese varieties. The  
poultry dept. in addition  
to improving the strain  
has crossed it with  
the white Leghorn breed  
and is studying the  
different characters  
that go to make up  
the Tah Ku Chi breed.  
The breed in general  
appearance and color  
resembles the Rhode  
Island Red but the  
color is somewhat  
lighter.







Friday - Nov. 28. 1930.

Kingthuring. Manchuria

Cold and clear. In the morning went to the experiment sta. with Prof. Matsushima. We had a conference with Mr. Murakoshi with reference to soybean culture in Manchuria. With reference to the ridged cultivation used throughout Manchuria Mr. Murakoshi stated that the farmers have excellent reasons for this through centuries of experience.

When ridged

1 - there is greater capillary action which

is essential during  
the early planting and  
growing seasons, and  
the maturing which  
occurs during the dry  
seasons.

2. A great soil surface  
is exposed thus warming  
the seed bed and thus  
enabling an earlier  
planting.

3. Ridges prevent  
rapid evaporation  
during the dry  
seasons. Thus con-  
serving soil moisture.

Mr. Murakoshi is  
in charge of the farm  
machinery department.  
does not think that  
at the present price of



coolie labor, machinery  
on Manchurian farms  
is profitable. Another  
item is the high cost  
of fuel (oil). It being  
about double that in  
the U.S. Machinery  
might be used in  
harvesting and cleaning  
soybeans in the north  
where the farms are  
large. For cultivation  
coolie labor is much  
cheaper and cleaner  
and better cultivation  
is done.

The poor quality of  
the soybean in  
Manchuria lies in  
the methods of threshing  
and cleaning.

insect injury (the  
rod borer is much  
worse in the Kainuan  
and further south  
districts. In those  
districts the average  
injury is about 30 %  
but in some years goes  
as high as 50 %. In  
the Kungchuling District  
and northward the  
average injury runs  
from 10-15 %. De-  
creasing as you go  
northward, seldom  
running as high as 30 %.

The Chemistry feeds  
division is cooperating  
with the Dept. Animal  
Husbandry & Range Crops  
Division with regard  
to digestibility of several

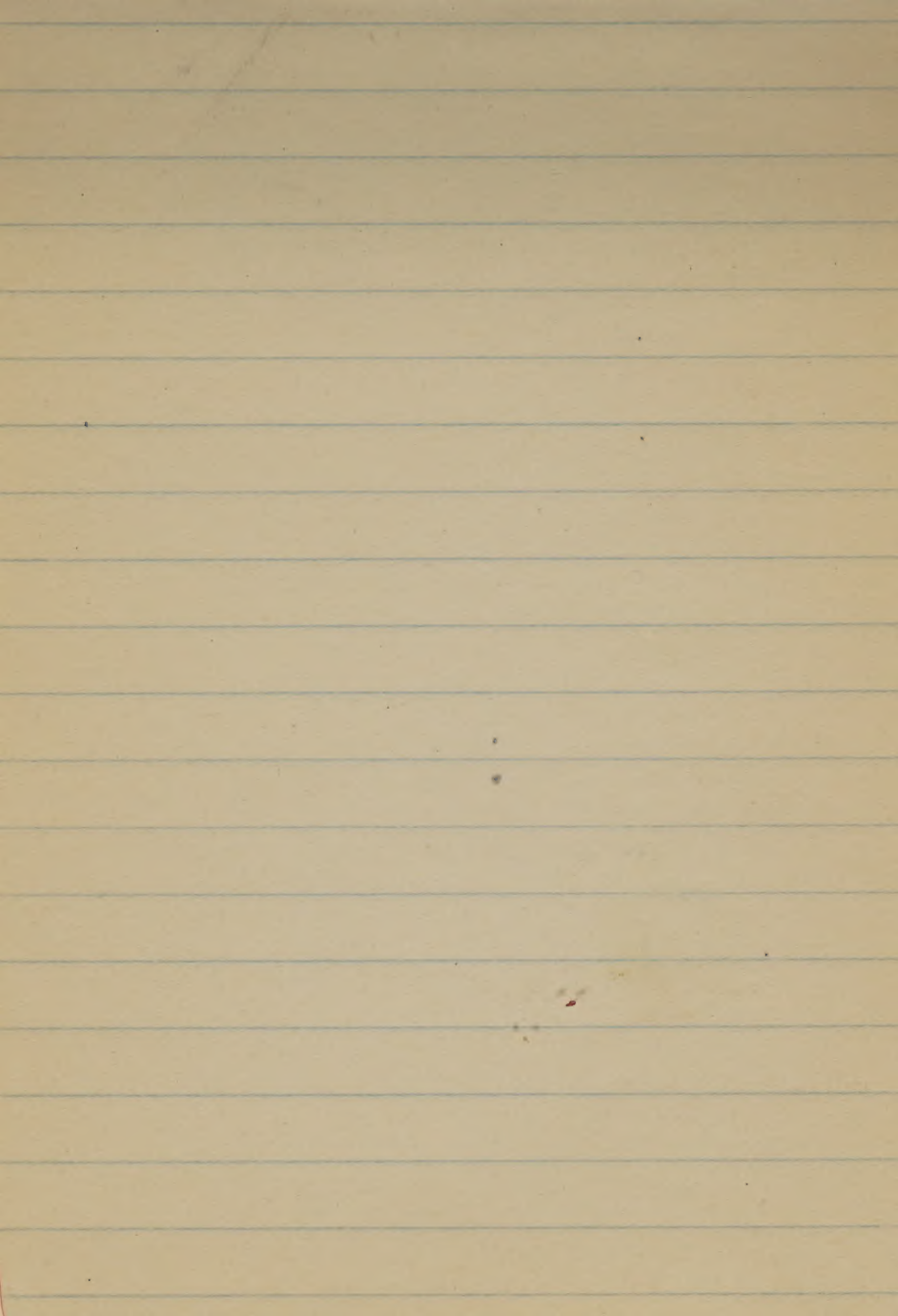
Crops with sheep. Best  
results have been secured  
with alfalfa. Soybean  
straw, mostly pods are  
under test

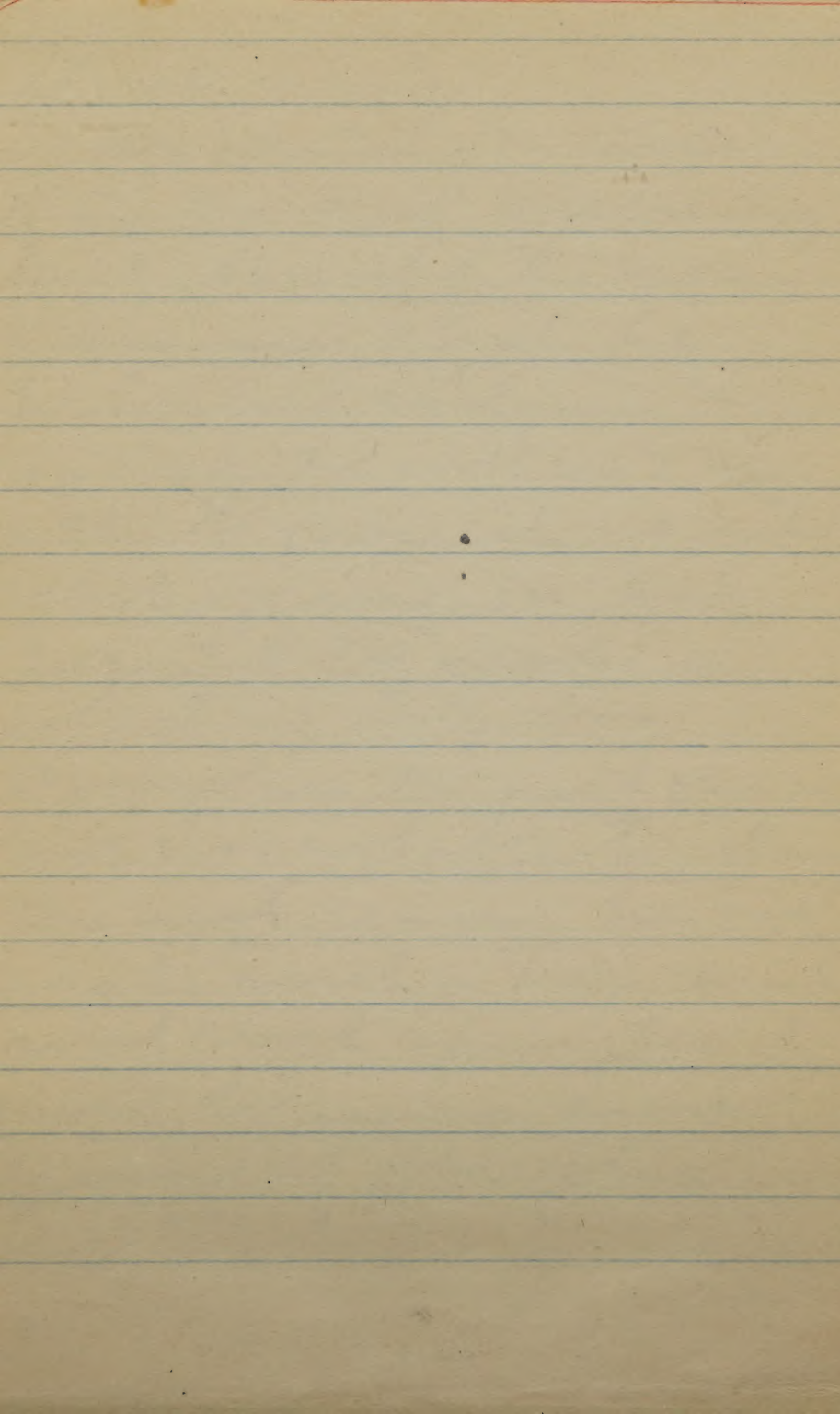
A short visit was had  
with Mr. , Dist.  
agent of the S. M. Ry. at  
Changchun. He advised  
that very few soybeans had  
come in as yet. Generally  
at this time of the year  
the storage yards at Chang-  
chun were well filled  
with beans due to low  
prices. The farmers have  
been slow in bringing  
in beans. The same  
condition prevails at  
Kungchun. At present  
no beans are in the



storage yards.

We visited Mr. Kosai  
of the Animal Husbandry  
Dept. Several of the species  
of legumes which he  
promised early in the  
spring, he will not be  
able to furnish us until  
next spring. He had  
expected to make a  
collecting trip in  
Mongolia the past season  
but was unable to. On  
the next season he will  
make such a trip and  
will send samples of  
wild legumes and  
grasses of Mongolia.







Saturday - November 29, 1930

Kungchuling - Manchuria.

Cold and clear.

Suyetake ————— 100 yam  
Basha hire <sup>9-100</sup> - 300 yam

About 9 A.M. Mr. Kosai  
and Mr. C who is  
head of the coolie force of  
the S.M. Ry here came  
with the station basha  
to take us to visit  
Chinese Merchants  
grain storage yards.

at the first storage  
yard, we found much  
activity along soy bean  
lines. The yard was  
filled with wagons of  
beans. Most of the beans  
were in bags but there  
were some in which

the beans were ~~low~~ bulk  
in matting (straw).  
The beans from each  
card were measured  
placed in bags and  
carried up and dumped  
in the large Usher bins.  
Each storage yard has  
room accommodations  
for the farmers who  
bring their crops. The  
horses, mules and oxen  
are tied in the  
open. The farmers have  
a large long ~~store~~ room,  
an aisle running through  
the center on both sides  
of which are the bins.  
The room is dark  
and damp and

filled with smoke  
& steam. This room  
also serves as eating  
quarters.

Three yards were visited  
during the morning  
all were busy with  
soybean seed. Some  
kavliang and adzuki  
beans were being brot  
in.

After lunch we  
visited three more  
yards and all were  
busily engaged in  
soybean work.

The seed is brought  
in from various parts  
of the Kungshung  
District. The soybean  
seed seemed of rather  
poor quality at least



25% insect injured  
and dry rotted seed.  
The seed was also more  
or less dirty and  
contained some trash  
such as pods.

As the seed came  
from various sections  
samples were obtained  
from the storage places  
and we succeeded  
in collecting 32  
lots.

At each of the storage  
yards, there were several  
armed guards, armed  
with pistols and  
rifles. Generally two  
or three were at the  
entrance gate, at one

of the large storage place  
bandits broke in a few  
nights ago and took  
away the Master  
Merchant holding  
him for \$10,000 Mex.  
ransom. The money  
was raised and paid  
the bandits, therefore  
the Master was back  
at present.

Left Kungchun - 7.28 P.M.  
Arr. Changchun - 8.30 P.M.  
Lfo. " " 11.39 P.M.  
Ry. fare Kungch - Chang  
Exp. " " " "  
Ry. fare Changchun <sup>C.E. Ry.</sup> Harbin  
Ry.  
Shupper -  
arr. Harbin 11/30/30 - 8.A.M.

At Changchun Mr. Ferguson  
of the S. M. Ry. met us  
at the station and helped  
us obtain tickets

First baggage, were  
changed into Harbin  
dollars at 2.10 dollars

per year

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| 120 C. Super-Changchun | 12.10    |
| to Harbin              | \$ 10.10 |
|                        | \$ 10.10 |

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 120 C. Ticket-Changchun | 24.60    |
| to Harbin               | \$ 24.60 |

Beans at Changchun  
today were selling at  
\$14.90 per bushel -

Beans at Chinese  
merchants' storage yards  
are inspected at points  
of loading if the beans  
are shipped to the  
storage yards of the



S. M. Ry. at Dairen.  
Beans not for the storage  
junks but for oil  
mills, etc. are carried  
on the S. M. Ry. without  
inspection.

Beans in the Changchung  
District average about  
24 <sup>(improved variety)</sup> bushels per acre.  
This is higher than in  
the Kungchuling and  
Kaijwan districts. The  
land is said to be  
much better.

The same methods of  
planting, cultivation,  
harvesting are the same  
throughout both Manchuria,  
that is north of Mukden.

24 bushels per acre  
is for the improved  
Kungchuling variety.

white for the native varieties. The yield is from 20-25 per cent less.

No black or brown seeded varieties are grown in the Changchun district. Sometimes greenish yellow varieties are grown and mixed with yellow varieties but are not accepted by inspection. These are used by oil mills and to some extent for home use.

The inspection grades of soybeans are made up in December every year. Samples are sent in by the S. M. Reg. inspectors to the

Kingchulung Station, these  
are gone over by the station  
men and a conference is  
held in Dec. at Kingchulung  
by representatives of S.M. Ry.,  
Merchants, buyers and S.M.  
Ry. Agt. Reports when the standard  
grades are set for the year.  
The various items may be  
changed yearly due to the  
condition of the seed. The grades  
go into effect the 1<sup>st</sup> of Jan. and  
last until the next Jan. The  
maximum moisture content  
runs about 13%.



... to the native

"What's Wrong With China".

"Indiscretions of Lin Maoy" "

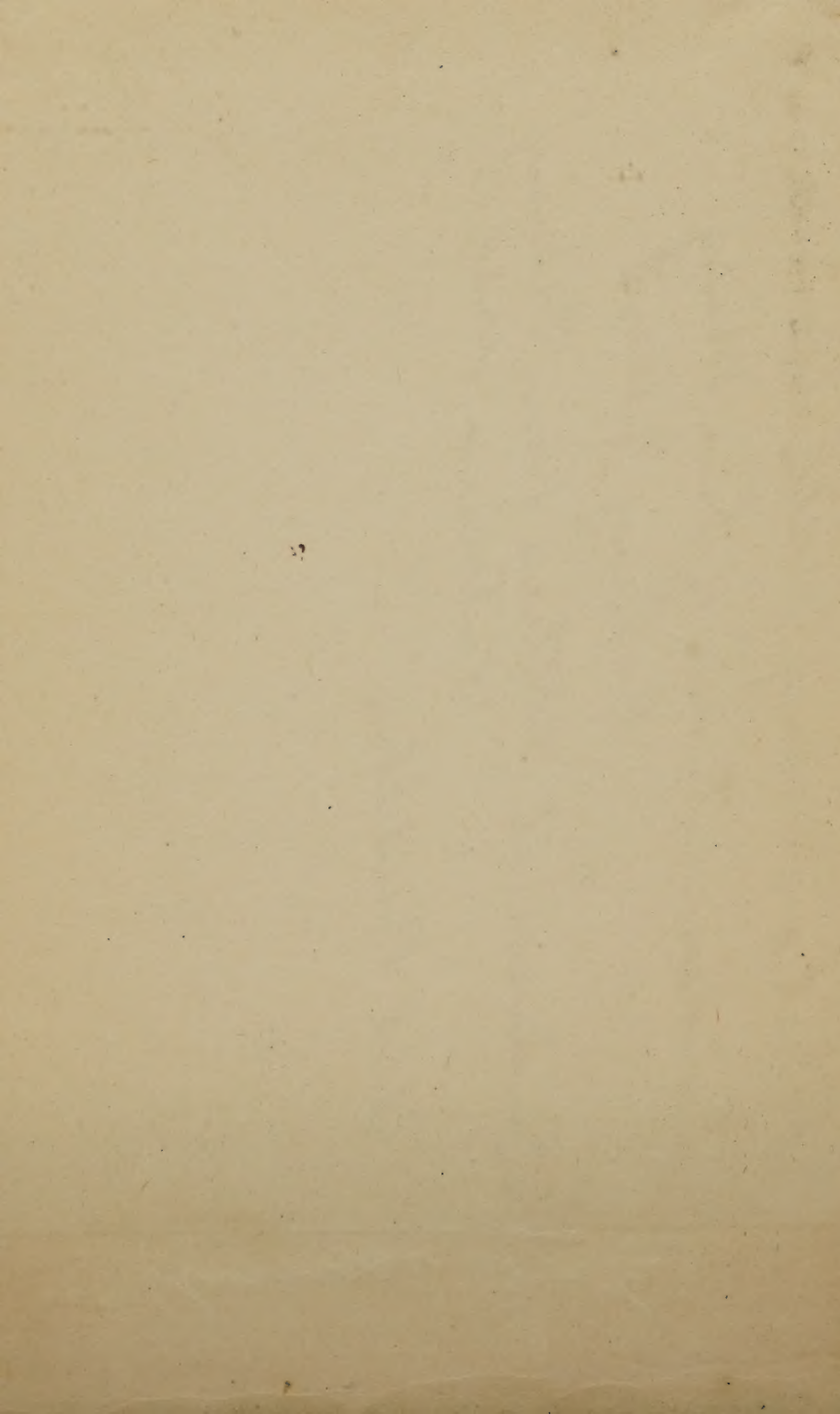
Rodney Gilbert

"Indiscreet Letters from Peking" "

Putnam Wral

"Old Buddha"

Chinese Books





(Tah Ku Chi  
 Big Bone chicken  
 4 eggs = 1 lb.  
 80 - 200 eggs per year.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,10 \overline{) 69.32} \\ \underline{630} \\ 600 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,10 \overline{) 2020} \quad \begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 16 \end{array} \\ \underline{1890} \quad \underline{960} \\ 1400 \quad 480 \\ \underline{2140} \end{array}$$

